AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1. (Currently Amended) A method for georeferencing a raster map, comprising:

displaying a first map and a second map, the first map being a digital raster map, having a plurality of pixel locations, and the second map being a previously georeferenced map, having associated geographic coordinates, wherein the first map is similar to the second map, each pixel location includes an associated x-coordinate and y-coordinate, and each geographic coordinate includes an associated longitude coordinate and an associated latitude coordinate;

receiving an entry identifying a first point <u>pair</u> on the first map, wherein the first point is a pixel location having an x-coordinate and a y-coordinate <u>a first pixel</u> location on the first map is associated with a first geographic coordinate on the second map and the first pixel location is located at a position on the first map analogous to the first geographic coordinate on the second map;

receiving an entry identifying a second point pair on the second map, the second point having approximately the same location on the second map as the first point has on the first map, wherein a second pixel location on the first map is associated with a second geographic coordinate on the second map and the second pixel location is located at a position on the first map analogous to the second geographic coordinate on the second geographic coordinate

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assigning the point on the first map a longitude coordinate and a latitude coordinate, the longitude coordinate and the latitude coordinate of the first point being identical to a longitude coordinate and a latitude coordinate associated with the point on the second map; and to the first pixel location the longitude coordinate and the latitude coordinate associated with the first geographic coordinate;

assigning to the second pixel location the longitude coordinate and the latitude coordinate associated with the second geographic coordinate; and

creating a <u>mathematical</u> georeferencing function <u>for assigning appropriate</u>

geographic coordinates to any one of the plurality of pixel locations to define a

relationship between a pixel location on the first map and a longitude coordinate and a

latitude coordinate on the second map.

- 2. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the second map is a vector map.
- 3. (Original) The method of claim 1 wherein the second map is a digital raster map.
- 4. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 wherein the point on the first map has a previously determined longitude and latitude.
 - 5. (Canceled)
- 6. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[5]] 1 wherein the georeferencing function is a linear transformation.

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- 7. (Original) The method of claim 1 further comprising selectively synchronizing, responsive to a user command, the first map and the second map.
- 8. (Original) The method of claim 1 further comprising receiving a mark on the first map at a location, and reproducing the mark on the second map at a corresponding location.
- 9. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[5]] 1 wherein the georeferencing uses at least three point pairs to complete the georeferencing function for the first map based on a linear transformation.
- 10. (Currently Amended) The method of claim [[5]] 1 further comprising using at least four point pairs to complete the georeferencing function for the first map, based on a linear transformation, and further comprising executing a validation check.
- 11. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 10 further comprising rejecting a one of the point pairs when an error associated with the one point pair deviates a predetermined amount from a pre-determined standard error computed using the other point pairs.
- 12. (Original) The method of claim 11 wherein the predetermined standard error uses a "least square" parameter fitting operation.
 - 13. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 further comprising: receiving a selection of a point on the first map, and receiving a selection of a point on the second map.

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14. (Currently Amended) An apparatus for georeferencing a raster map, the apparatus comprising:

means for displaying a first map and a second map, the first map being a digital raster map, having a plurality of pixel locations, and the second map being a previously georeferenced map, having associated geographic coordinates, wherein the first map is similar to the second map, each pixel location includes an associated x-coordinate and y-coordinate, and each geographic coordinate includes an associated longitude coordinate and an associated latitude coordinate;

means for receiving an entry identifying a first point <u>pair</u> on the first map, wherein the first point is a pixel location having an x-coordinate and a y-coordinate <u>a</u> first pixel location on the first map is associated with a first geographic coordinate on the <u>second map and the first pixel location is located at a position on the first map</u> analogous to the first geographic coordinate on the second map;

means for receiving an entry identifying a second point <u>pair</u> on the second map, the second point having approximately the same location on the second map as the first point has on the first map, wherein a second pixel location on the first map is associated with a second geographic coordinate on the second map and the second pixel location is located at a position on the first map analogous to the second geographic coordinate on the second

means for assigning the point on the first map a longitude coordinate and a latitude coordinate, the longitude coordinate and the latitude coordinate of the first point being identical to a longitude coordinate and a latitude coordinate associated with

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the point on the second map; and to the first pixel location the longitude coordinate and the latitude coordinate associated with the first geographic coordinate;

means for assigning to the second pixel location the longitude coordinate
and the latitude coordinate associated with the second geographic coordinate; and
means for creating a mathematical georeferencing function to assign
appropriate geographic coordinates to any one of the plurality of pixel locations to define
a relationship between a pixel location on the first map and a longitude coordinate and a
latitude coordinate on the second map.

- 15. (Canceled)
- 16. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 14 further comprising means for receiving a mark on the first map at a location, and reproducing the mark on the second map at a corresponding location.
- 17. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 14 further comprising means for using at least four point pairs to compute a georeferencing function for the first map based on a linear transformation, and further comprising executing a validation check.
- 18. (Previously Presented) The apparatus of claim 17 further comprising means for rejecting [[a]] one of the point pairs when an error associated with the one point pair deviates a predetermined amount from a predetermined standard error computed using the other point pairs.

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19. (Currently Amended) A computer readable medium containing instructions executable by a computer to perform a method to georeference a raster map, the method comprising:

displaying a first map and a second map, the first map being a digital raster map, having a plurality of pixel locations, and the second map being a previously georeferenced map, having associated geographic coordinates, wherein the first map is similar to the second map, each pixel location includes an associated x-coordinate and y-coordinate, and each geographic coordinate includes an associated longitude coordinate and an associated latitude coordinate:

receiving an entry identifying a first point <u>pair</u> on the first map, wherein the first point is a pixel location having an x-coordinate and a y-coordinate <u>a first pixel</u>

location on the first map is associated with a first geographic coordinate on the second map and the first pixel location is located at a position on the first map analogous to the first geographic coordinate on the second map;

receiving an entry identifying a second point <u>pair</u> on the second map, the second point having approximately the same location on the second map as the first point has on the first map, wherein a second pixel location on the first map is associated with a second geographic coordinate on the second map and the second pixel location is located at a position on the first map analogous to the second geographic coordinate on the second map;

assigning the point on the first map a longitude coordinate and a latitude coordinate, the longitude coordinate and the latitude coordinate of the first point being identical to a longitude coordinate and a latitude coordinate associated with the point on

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the second map; and to the first pixel location the longitude coordinate and the latitude coordinate associated with the first geographic coordinate;

assigning to the second pixel location the longitude coordinate and the

latitude coordinate associated with the second geographic coordinate; and

creating a mathematical georeferencing function for assigning appropriate

geographic coordinates to any one of the plurality of pixel locations to define a

relationship between a pixel location on the first map and a longitude coordinate and a

latitude coordinate on the second map.

20. (Previously Presented) The computer-readable medium of claim 19 further comprising:

using at least four point pairs to compute a georeferencing function for the first map based on a linear transformation:

further comprising executing a validation check; and

rejecting [[a]] one of the point pairs when an error associated with the one

point pair deviates a predetermined amount from a predetermined_standard error

computed using the other point pairs.

21. (New) The method of claim 9, wherein a polygon, formed by the outline of widely dispersed point pairs, covers a substantial portion of the first map so that an accuracy of the georeferencing function is increased.

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